

SALT,  
for the Fisheries.  
T RECEIVED,  
St. Ubes Salt; per schooner  
Mary; and for sale, at Merchants  
William Hodgson,

HN G. LADD,  
Has just received  
ft quality Russian heavy  
VASS,  
s long and short India  
NKEENS,  
le on moderate terms,

ter Paris—afloat.  
ns Plaster Paris,  
et Oars,  
Lawrafon's wharf;  
e schooner Dove, Capt.  
for sale by  
Lawrafon & Fowle,  
on said wharf.

TO RENT,  
E STORY BRICK WARE,  
situated on Union Street, oppo-  
s the Store, now occupied by Mr.  
Poffition will be given immedi-  
ately to be made to  
Philip Triplett,

TO RENT,  
E STORY BRICK WARE,  
situated on Union Street, oppo-  
s the Store, now occupied by Mr.  
Poffition will be given immedi-  
ately to be made to  
Philip Triplett,

Dollars Reward.  
hour last night, was STOLEN  
office of Walter Jones, Esquire,  
a GOLD WATCH, made in the  
le. She has no other case. The  
maker is not remembered. She is  
velled; her face plain, and is par-  
ticularly for a small piece of circular  
ack. Whoever will deliver the  
the Printer of this paper, shall re-  
DOLLARS; and upon the con-  
thief, an additional sum of FIVE

TO RENT  
moderate possession given:  
N hundred acres of land,  
ee miles from Fendal's mill, near  
ls of Potomac—This Land is  
and well adapted to wheat and  
ood enclosures and having a toler-  
house and other necessary buildings  
f being divided into several ten-  
o-fuit applicants. On the premises  
smith's shop and tools, and an ex-  
r that business. Tenants may be  
air price with corn, hay and food  
ggon and plantation utensils—a  
work horses, mules and oxen.  
o hundred bushels of wheat are  
premises. Mr. George Simons,  
premises, will show the land and  
to applicants.  
Richard Bland Lee.

ly Dollars Reward,  
given for apprehending and secur-  
ing in jail, a young mulatto man  
REW. He was hired by me to  
Joseph Thomas, who keeps the mi-  
lite to Alexandria, and also con-  
ce about the latter end of Augu-  
out 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 in-  
tally and well made; has short  
is frequently subject to have  
ples in his face. He is reckoned  
ellow, of an easy agreeable ad-  
his low sphere of life. As he  
d of me since his elopement  
had the address to ship himself  
board some vessel either at Alex-  
ore. Whoever takes him up  
any jail, shall receive home-  
ward, as soon as due information  
to me or to Doctor N. P. Co-  
tobacco.

FOR SALE,  
nt three story Brick Hou-  
of King and Columbus Streets,  
Mr. John Roberts. YOUNG  
on GROCERIES will be taken  
For terms apply to Col. Co-  
to the subscriber in the City

PRINTED DAILY  
SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.]

MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1806.

[No. 1556.]

## SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,  
WILL BE SOLD,  
At the Vendue-Store,  
Corner of Prince and Water streets,  
A Variety of DRY GOODS,  
GROCERIES, &c.

(Particulars of which will be expressed in the  
bills of the day.)

All kind of goods which are on limitation, and  
the prices of which are established, can at any  
time be viewed and purchased at the lowest li-  
mitation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, v. M.

## THE SUBSCRIBER

Wants to Charter,

A vessel of about 1500 barrels  
burthen, for CORK and a MAR-  
KET; to which immediate dispatch  
will be given—the cargo being all  
ready to go on board.

James Patton.

## WHO HAS FOR SALE,

At his Warehouse, Conway's wharf,  
New-York prime Beef and Pork.  
Also, Southern Pork, of good quality—with a  
few pipes of old Cognac Brandy.  
February 12.

## SALT,

Suitable for the Fisheries.

## JUST RECEIVED,

1200 bushels St. Ubes Salt; per schooner  
Martha and Mary; and for sale, at Merchants  
wharf.

William Hodgson.

## JOHN G. LADD,

Has just received

150 bolts first quality Russian heavy  
CANVASS,  
1500 pieces long and short India  
NANKEENS,

For Sale on moderate terms.

March 21.

## Plaster Paris—afloat.

50 tons Plaster Paris,

1500 feet Oars,

At Lawrafon's wharf;

On board the schooner Dove, Capt.  
hom Portland, for sale by

Lawrafon & Fowle,

on said wharf.

March 20.

## NOTICE.

The subscriber intending to remove  
to the house next door to Mot's tavern, will  
rent the HOUSE AND STORE he at present  
occupies, between Royal and Fairfax streets.  
Tunis Craven.

March 21.

## TO RENT.

A THREE STORY BRICK WARE-  
HOUSE, situated on Union Street, oppo-  
s the Col. Gilpin's Store, now occupied by Mr.  
Philip Care. Possession will be given immedi-  
ately, application to be made to

Philip Triplett.

March 21.

## NOTICE.

The commissioners named and au-  
thorized by a commission of bankruptcy awarded  
and issued and now in prosecution against Thos.  
Morse of Alexandria, intend to meet on the  
25th day of this month at four o'clock in the  
afternoon at John Gadsby's city tavern in the  
town of Alexandria in order to make a dividend  
of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt, and  
to choose a new assignee. When and where the  
creditors, who have not already proved their  
debts under the said commission, are hereby re-  
quired to come prepared to prove the same or  
they will be excluded the benefit of the said di-  
vidend.

Wm Oxley, Assignee.

March 5

## LOST,

On Wednesday evening last, in or near the town.  
The outer Gale of a WATCH.  
Lose of GOLD, plain and of modern fashion.  
Five Dollars reward will be given, to any  
person who will deliver it to the

PRINTER.

February 22.

## PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust to the  
subscriber, will be exposed to sale, on Wednes-  
day, the second day of April next, for ready  
money, upon the premises, several very valuable  
LOTS of GROUND, lying upon Queen, Fair-  
fax, Water and Union-streets, in the town of  
Alexandria—And immediately after the sale of  
the Lots, will be exposed to sale, at the coffee  
house, for ready money also, (in case by the sale  
of the Lots the sum required should not be rai-  
sed) one undivided sixteenth part of a Tract of  
Land, lying in Spotsylvania county, containing  
about eighteen thousand acres, known by the  
name of the Mine Tract.

James Keith, Trustee.

March 12.

## A Journeyman Baker:

I WANT TO EMPLOY

ONE qualified to conduct a bakery in New  
York, as a Foreman. A single man would  
be preferred. Application to be made to

Mordecai Miller.

March 13.

## HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from  
New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immedi-  
ately applied for;

80 casks Red Lead,  
38 casks Patent Shot,  
18 casks Ingot Lead and  
36 sheets Milled do.

December 18.

I have received from Madras,  
(Via New York

## 9 Bales of Piece Goods,

CONSISTING OF

Long Cloths, Manilla Gingham,  
Nicomis and Madras Handkerchiefs. The a-  
bove goods were selected in Madras by Andrew  
Smith for Hewes and Miller, are entitled to  
drawback, and will be sold low by the bale.

Mordecai Miller,

Who has in Store,

1200 Spanish Hides,  
750 pair of Morocco Shoes,  
20 tons Plaster, and  
20 frails of Figs.

March 5.

## JAMES BACON,

A his GROCERY STORE, on King street, has, in

addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in

the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,

Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-

lities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson-Skin, and

Souchong

Best Green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality.

Madeira,

Bouffels,

Sherry,

London,

Teneriffe,

Malaga, and

Genuine Old Port

Cognac and Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincent, and New-

England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whiskey,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Calfia, Pimento

Cayenne and Black Pepper, Rice and Ground

Ginger, Basket Salt for table use, Pearl Barley,

Rice, Starch, Fig-blue, Soap, Mould, Dpt and

Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt-Petre, Potant

Indigo, Alum, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone,

Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best

English and country-made Gunpowder, Segars,

and Smoking Tobacco, very best Chewing To-  
bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes  
in boxes.

London Mustard, warranted of a superior qua-  
lity, Dixon's best ditto, Wrapping-Paper, De  
mijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article  
in his line—the whole of which have been select-  
ed with care and will be disposed of on the very  
lowest terms.

December 16,

## TO RENT.

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, situ-  
ate on St. Alaph street, between King  
and Prince streets, four doors beyond Mr. Faw-  
cett's, now occupied by Mr. Amos Alexander.  
Possession will be given on the 15th March.—  
Application to be made to

George Youngs.

February 26.

## JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately  
arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part  
of his

## FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his Store in Fairfax  
street, and daily expects an additional supply in  
the United States from Liverpool  
September 28.

## Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under  
the firm of Joseph Riddle & Co. of Alexandria  
was dissolved the first instant, by mutual con-  
sent. All persons that are indebted to, or that  
have claims on the same, are requested to come  
forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the  
concern as soon as possible. Those who ac-  
counts are of long standing are particularly re-  
quested to attend to this notice, and make  
payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

Of Alexandria.

JAMES DALL,

Of Baltimore.

September 18.

## TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant as-  
sortment of

## GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London Superfine Cloths  
and Cambricks,  
Bennett's patent Cords,  
Do. Waistcoatings,  
Silks, Molekins, Flo-  
rentines,  
Imperial, clouded and  
white Marcellies,  
Toilettes, Swandowns,  
Flannels, rose Blankets,  
Coatings, Plains,  
Kerseys, Halfticks,  
Lamb's Wool, Worsted,  
Cotton and Silk Ho-  
sery,  
Irish & Flanders Sheet-  
ings,  
4 & 2 Irish Linens,  
Shirting Cotton,  
Long Lawns,  
Linen Cambricks,  
Dimities, Cambric do.

He daily expects an additional  
assortment of FALL GOODS.

## ROBERT GRAY,

Bookseller, King-street;

Has just received from Philadelphia, the follow-  
ing

## VALUABLE BOOKS:

A Geographical Dictionary of the United  
States of North America, by Joseph Scott, au-  
thor of the United States Gazetteer, &c. &c.  
Medical Inquiries and Observations, by Ben-  
jamin Rush, M. D. The second edition revised  
and enlarged by the author.

Medical and Physical Journal, part 1st of vol.  
2d, by Benjamin Smith Barton, M. D.

Quincy's Lexicon, Physico-Medico impro-  
ved.

Cavellor's Complete Treatise on Electricity,  
in theory and practice, with original Experi-  
ments, the 4th edition.

Gordon's History of the American Revolution,  
Plutarch's Lives.

Davis's Modern Geography.

Hutchinson's Xenophon, from the "Classic  
Press."

Wilson's Reports, Dallas's Reports,  
McKnalley's Evidence, &c. &c.

## ALSO,

A large supply of School Books and Writing  
Paper.

March 11.

This day is Published,

By COTTON & STEWART,

[Price twelve and a half Cents]

## AN ORATION,

Delivered in the Episcopal Church, on the 22d

February, 1806.

By Charles F. Mercer:

A member of the Washington Society.

March 6

Printing, in its various branches,  
handsomely executed at this office.

## NOTICE.

The Copartnership hitherto sub-  
sisting under the firm of Macleod & Lumdon,  
Painters, of Alexandria, was dissolved the 20th  
instant, by mutual consent. All persons that are  
indebted to, or that have claims on the same,  
are requested to come forward and settle as spee-  
dily as possible, as it is desirable to close the con-  
cern, to either of the subscribers.

Daniel Macleod,

John Lumdon.

March 21.

## DANIEL MACLEOD,

PAINTER,

Continues in the same house where  
Macleod and Lumdon formerly occupied, next  
door to Messrs. Macleod and Jamieson, King-  
street; where he carries on the Sign, Transpa-  
rent, or Ornamental Painting; Gilding and  
Enamelling, Framing and Cleaning Pictures;  
Musical Aprons, Colors for Regiments, Marble-  
ing and all kinds of Wood imitations.

Also has for Sale,

Oils, Turpentine, Putty & Paints  
of all kinds, dry and ground in oil; Windows  
and Picture Glass, of various sizes; which he  
will sell reasonable for cash.

March 21.

## REMOVAL.

## JOHN LUMSDON,

HAS removed to the lower end of King street,  
nearly opposite Mr. Robert Young's Store,  
where he intends carrying on the House Painting  
and Glazing business as usual, and will keep for  
sale, a regular assortment of Paints and Oil, to-  
gether with Window and Picture Glass, of vari-  
ous sizes.

March 21.

## JUST RECEIVED,

From Philadelphia,

50 boxes fresh Mulcahi Raisins,  
8 boxes fresh Olives, in bottles } of superior  
8 do Anchovies } quality.

## ALSO,

A very handsome assortment of Fancy Oranges,  
peel Boxes, Fancy Paper do, containing Look-  
ing Glasses, Perfumes, &c. Fine cushions, with  
Glasses. Also, some handsome Pocket Books,  
and a few pots of first quality Rouge—for sale,  
by

Matthew Eakin.

Who has for Sale,

Lisbon Lemons, in boxes—and  
fresh Oranges.

March 13.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of  
administration in the county of Alexan-  
dria and district of Columbia, on the estate of  
the said Elizabeth Washington, requests all per-  
sons indebted to said estate to make payment to  
the subscriber, and all those who may have claims  
against the estate by bond, note, or open account,  
properly authenticated to exhibit the same to  
Mr. John Lutz, or to

G. CHAPMAN, jun. Adm'r.

February 26.

## PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from THOMAS  
RICHARDS, to the subscriber, made for the  
purpose of paying a debt due from the said Rich-  
ards to Robert T. Hoe & Co. will be exposed  
to Public Sale on the premises, on the 27th day  
of March next, on a credit of two, four and six  
months, with approved security, A TRACT OF  
LAND, whereon the said Thomas Richards now  
lives, situated in the county of Fairfax on the  
drains of Great Hunting Creek, containing 80  
acres; also five and a half acres adjoining the  
above TRACT. And on the 28th day of  
March next, will be sold on the same credit with  
approved security, at the Coffee House in the  
town of Alexandria—A PIECE OF GROUND  
situated in the town of Alexandria, on the west  
side of Pitt street and to the northward of King  
street in the said town, this piece of ground has  
a front of 32 feet on Pitt street, running 22 feet  
back.

THOMAS SWANN, Trustee.

February 19.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber  
has taken letters of administration on the  
estate of John Fowler, esq. late of Fairfax cou-  
nty, deceased. All persons indebted to the said  
estate are requested to make payment as soon as  
possible, and those who have claims against the  
estate are desired to make them known to the sub-  
scriber, in order that he may be enabled to close  
his administration.

William Deneale.

Fairfax County, March 8.

1806



CONGRESS  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES.  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, March 5.

BRITISH AFFAIRS.  
DEBATE.

In committee of the whole on the state of the union—Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair—on the resolution offered by Mr. Gregg.

[Mr. J. Randolph's speech concluded.]  
Gentlemen say that Great Britain will count upon our divisions. How? What does she know of them? Can they ever expect greater unanimity than prevailed at the last presidential election. No sir, 'tis the gentleman's own conscience that squeaks. But if she cannot calculate upon our divisions, at least she may reckon upon our pusillanimity. She may well despise the resentment that cannot be excited to honorable battle on its own ground; the mere effusion of mercantile cupidity. Gentlemen talk of repealing the British treaty. The gentleman from Pennsylvania should have thought of that, before he voted to carry it into effect? And what is all this for? A point which Great Britain will not abandon to Russia, you expect her to yield to you. Russia indisputably the second power of continental Europe; with half a million of hardy troops; with sixty sail of the sail; thirty millions of subjects; a territory more extensive even than our own. Russia, sir, the store house of the British navy; whom it is not more the policy and the interest, than the sentiment of that government, to soothe and to conciliate; her sole hope of a diversion on the continent, her only efficient ally. What this formidable power cannot obtain with fleets and armies you will command by writ—with pot hooks and hangers. I am for no such policy. True honor is always the same. Before you enter into a contest public or private, be sure you have fortitude enough to go through with it. If you mean war, say so, and prepare for it; look on the other side; behold the respect in which France holds neutral rights on land; observe her conduct in regard to the Franconian estates of the king of Prussia; I say nothing of the petty powers—of the elector of Baden or of the Swiss; I speak of a first rate monarchy of Europe, and at a moment too when its neutrality was the object of all others nearest to the heart of the French emperor. If you make him monarch of the ocean you may bid adieu to it forever. You may take your leave of navigation, even of the Mississippi. What is the situation of New Orleans if attacked tomorrow? Filled with a discontented and repining people; whose language manners and religion all incline them to the invader; a dissatisfied people who despise the miserable governor you have set over them; whose honest prejudices and basest passions alike take part against you. I draw my information from no dubious source; from a native American, an enlightened member of that odious and imbecile government. You have official information that the town and its dependencies are utterly defenceless and untenable—a firm belief that (apprised of this) government would do something to put the place in a state of security, alone has kept the American portion of that community quiet. You have held that post, you now hold it by the tenure of the naval predominance of England, and yet you are for a British naval war.

There are now but two great commercial nations—Great Britain is one—We are the other. When you consider the many points of contact between our interests you may be surprised that there has been so little collision. Sir to the other belligerent nations of Europe your navigation is a convenience, I might say a necessity. If you do not carry for them they must starve at least for the luxuries of life, which custom has rendered almost indispensable. And if you cannot act with some degree of spirit towards those who are dependent upon you as carriers, do you reckon to brow beat a jealous rival; who the moment she lifts up the dogs of war, sweeps you at a blow from the ocean—And cui bono? for whose benefit? The planter? Nothing like it: The fair, honest, real American merchant? No, sir—For renegades? to day Americans; to-morrow Danes. Go to war when you will, the property now covered by the American, will then pass under the Danish or some other neutral flag. Gentlemen say that 1 English ship is worth 3 of ours: we shall

therefore have the advantage in privateering—Did they ever know a nation get rich by privateering. This is stuff for the nursery. Remember that your products are bulky, as has been stated,—that they require a vast tonnage to transport them abroad, and that but two nations possess that tonnage. Take these carriages out of the market: What is the result? The manufactures of England which, to use a finishing touch of the gentleman's rhetoric, have received the finishing stroke of art, lie in a small comparative compass. The neutral trade can carry them. Your produce rots in the ware-house. You go to Statia or St. Thomas's and get a striped blanket for a joe if you can raise one—Double freight, charges and commission. Who receives the profit? The carrier.—Who pays it? The consumer. All your produce that finds its way to England must bear the same accumulated charges, with this difference: that there the burden falls on the home price. I appeal to the experience of the last war, which has been so often cited. What then was the price of produce, and of broad cloth.

But you are told England will not make war—she has her hands full—Holland calculated in the same way in 1781: how did it turn out? You stand now in the place of Holland, then—without her navy, unaided by the preponderating fleets of France and Spain—to say nothing of the Baltic powers. Do you want to take up the cudgels where these great maritime states have been forced to drop them? to meet Great Britain on the ocean and drive her off its face. If you are so far gone as this, every capital measure of your policy has hitherto been wrong. You should have nurtured the old, and devised new systems of taxation—have cherished your navy—Begin this business when you may, land taxes, stamp acts, window taxes, hearth money, excise, in all its modifications of vexation and oppression, must precede, or follow after. But, sir, as French is the fashion of the day, I may be asked for my project. I can readily tell gentlemen what I will not do. I will not precipitate any foreign nation with money. I will not launch into a naval war with Great Britain, altho' I am ready to meet her at the Cowpens or on Bunker's Hill. And for this plain reason: We are a great land animal, and our business is on shore. I will send her no money, sir, on any pretext whatsoever, much less on pretence of buying Labrador or Botany Bay, when my real object was to secure limits, which she formally acknowledged at the peace of 1783. I go further—I would, (if any thing) have laid an embargo. This would have got our own property home, and our adversary's into our own power. If there is any wisdom left among us the first step towards hostility will always be an embargo. In six months all your mercantile megrims would vanish. As to us, altho' it would cut deep, we can stand it. Without such a precaution, go to war when you will, you go to the wall. As to debts—strike the balance to-morrow, and England is I believe in our debt.

I hope, sir, to be excused for proceeding in this desultory course. I flatter myself I shall not have occasion again to trouble you: I know not that I shall be able; certainly not willing, unless provoked in self defence. I ask your attention to the character of the inhabitants of that southern country, on whom gentlemen rely for support of their measure. Who and what are they? A simple, agricultural people, accustomed to travel, in peace, to market, with the produce of their labor. Who takes it from us? Another people devoted to manufactures; our sole source of supply. I have seen some stuff in the news papers about manufactures in Saxony and about a man who is no longer the chief of a dominant faction. The greatest man whom I ever knew, the immortal author of the letters of Curtius, has remarked the proneness of cunning people to wrap up and disguise in well selected phrases doctrines too deformed and detestable to bear exposure in naked words; by a judicious choice of epithets to draw the attention from the lurking principle beneath, and perpetuate delusion. But a little while ago, and any man might be proud to be considered as the head of the republican party. Now, it seems, 'tis reproachful to be deemed the chief of a dominant faction. Mark the magic of words! Head, chief. Republican party, dominant faction. But as to these Saxon manufactures. What became of their Dresden China? Why the Prussian bayonets have broken all the pots, and you are content with Worcestershire or Staffordshire ware. There are some other fine manufactures on the continent, but no supply, except perhaps of linens, the article we can best dispense with. A few in-

dividuals, sir, may have a coat of Louviers cloth, or a service of Seve China; but there is too little, and that little too dear, to furnish the nation. You must depend on the fur trade in earnest, and wear buffalo hides and bear skins.

Can any man, who understands Europe, pretend to say, that a particular foreign policy is now right, because it would have been expedient twenty, or even ten years ago, without abandoning all regard for common sense? Sir, it is the statesman's province to be guided by circumstances, to anticipate, to foresee them, to give them a course and a direction, to mould them to his purpose. It is the business of a compting house clerk, to peer into the day book & ledger, to see no farther than the spectacles on his nose, to feel not beyond the pen behind his ear; to chatter in coffee houses and be the oracle of clubs. From 1783 to 1793 and even later (I don't stickle for dates.) France had a formidable marine; so had Holland; so had Spain. The two first possessed of thriving manufactures and a flourishing commerce. Great Britain trembling alive to her manufacturing interests and carrying trade, would have felt to the heart any measure calculated to favor her rivals in these pursuits. She would have yielded then to her fears and her jealousy alone. What is the case now. She lays an export duty on her manufactures, and there ends the question. If Georgia shall (from whatever cause) so completely monopolised the culture of cotton as to be able to lay an export duty of three per cent. upon it, besides taxing its cultivators, in every other shape, that human or infernal ingenuity can devise, is Pennsylvania likely to rival her and take away the trade?

But, sir, it seems that we, who are opposed to this resolution, are men of no nerve, who trembled in the days of the British treaty; cowards: (I presume) in the reign of terror? Is this true? Hunt up the journals; let our actions tell. We pursue our old unshaken course. We care not for nations of Europe, but make foreign relations bend to our political principles and subserve our country's interest. We have no wish to see another Actium, or Pharsalia, or the lieutenants of a modern Alexander playing at piquet, or all fours, for the empire of the world. 'Tis poor comfort to us, to be told that France has too decided a taste for luxurious things to meddle with us; that Egypt is her object, or the coast of Barbary, and at the worst we shall be the last devoured. We are enamoured with neither nation; we would play their own game upon them, use them for our interest and convenience. But with all my abhorrence of the British government, I should not hesitate between Westminster Hall and a Middlesex jury, on the one hand, and the wood of Vincennes and a file of Grenadiers on the other. That jury-trial which walked with Horne Tooke and Hardy through the flames of ministerial persecution is I confess, more to my taste, than the trial of the duke d'Enghien.

Mr. Chairman. I am sensible of having detained the committee longer than I ought; certainly much longer than I intended. I am equally sensible of their politeness, and not less so, sir, of your patient attention. It is your own indulgence, sir, badly requited indeed, to which you owe this persecution. I might offer another apology for these undigested, desultory remarks: my never having seen the treasury documents. Until I came into the house this morning, I have been stretched on a sick bed. But when I behold the affairs of this nation instead of being where I hoped, and the people believed they were, in the hands of responsible men, committed to Tom, Dick and Harry; to the refuse of the retail trade of politics, I do feel, I cannot help feeling the most deep and serious concern. If the executive government would step forward and say, "such is our plan; such is our opinion, and such are our reasons in support of it." I would meet it fairly, would openly oppose or pledge myself to support it. But without compass, or polar star, I will not launch into an ocean of unexplored measures, which stand condemned by all the information to which I have access. The constitution of the United States declares it to be the province and the duty of the President "to give to Congress, from time to time, information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge expedient and necessary." Has he done it? I know, sir, that we may say and do say, that we are independent; (would it were true) as free to give a direction to the executive as to receive it from him. But do what you will, foreign relations; every measure short of war, and even the course of hostilities, depend upon him. He stands at the helm, and must guide the vessel of state. You give him money to buy Florida, and he purchases Louisiana. You may furnish means, the application of those means rest with him. Let not the master and mate go below when the ship is in distress, and throw the responsibility upon the cook and the cabin boy. I said so when your doors were shut: I scorn to say less now

that they are open. Gentlemen may say what they please. They may put an insignificant individual to the ban of the Republic. I shall not alter my course. I blush with indignation at the misrepresentations which have gone forth in the public prints of our proceedings, public and private. Are the people of the United States, the real sovereigns of the country, unworthy of knowing what, there is too much reason to believe, has been communicated to the privileged spies of foreign governments? I think our citizens just as well entitled to know what has passed as the marquis Yrujo, who has bearded your President to his face, insulted your government within its own peculiar jurisdiction, & outraged all decency. Do you mistake this diplomatic puppet for an automaton? He has orders for all he does. Take his instructions from his pocket to-morrow, they are signed "Charles Maurice Talleyrand." Let the nation know what they have to depend upon. Be true to them, and (trust me) they will prove true to themselves and to you. The people are honest; now at home at their ploughs, not dreaming of what you are about. But the spirit of enquiry, that has too long slept, will be, must be awakened. Let them begin to think; not to say such things are proper because they have been done—but what has been done; and wherefore?—and all will be right.

(Debate to be continued.)

NEW YORK, March 20.

Very late, and very important.

It is so long since we received intelligence direct from England, that many of our citizens began to entertain serious apprehensions of an embargo. The arrival at this port last night of the fast sailing and regular trading ship Oliver Ellsworth, captain Bennett, in 40 days from Liverpool, has dissipated these fears, and put us in possession of London papers to the evening of the 31st of January and Lloyd's Lists to the 28th, more than 40 days later than any previous advices from the European continent.

We are enabled, from these papers, to inform the readers of the Mercantile Advertiser that a peace was concluded between France and Austria on the 26th of December, and on the succeeding day, was ratified by the emperor Napoleon. We shall give a copy of it in our next.

The British Imperial Parliament was opened on the 21st of December, and Mr. Pitt, the celebrated premier died on the day following. In consequence of his death, and the disastrous situation of affairs on the continent, a new administration was forming, to comprize men of the highest political talents, (including Mr. Fox and the most eminent of his party) and this measure was regarded as the sheet anchor on which depends the salvation of the country.

A great mass of intelligence is before us. We can now notice only the leading articles. Tomorrow we shall proceed with some degree of regularity, and continue our extracts, until the stock on hand shall be exhausted.

Captain Bennet is the bearer of dispatches from Mr. Monroe, our ambassador at the court of London, to the secretary of state.

LONDON, January 25.

It is with unfeigned concern we state, that the Right Hon. William Pitt breathed his last at half past four o'clock on Thursday morning, at his house at Putney. His loss, at this particular period, will be severely felt by the nation, and we believe is sincerely lamented by all parties. His most determined political opponents at all times, bore testimony to his distinguished talents, and unblemished integrity; and were no less willing to admit that the errors of his long administration were more to be ascribed to the unprecedented difficulties of the times he had to encounter, and which he seemed determined to surmount, without having recourse to the necessary aid of contemporary talent, than to his want of foresight in anticipating the magnitude of the undertaking, or readiness of comprehension in planning means to meet those difficulties; but the task of execution, which might have been rendered more easy by an union of energies, was too much for those of an individual, and he sunk under it, the paralysed victim of too much confidence in his own strength.

The illness of Mr. Pitt originated in excessive anxiety, and unwearied attention to business. His whole nervous system was so deranged, that, for weeks together, he was unable to sleep, and this privation of rest led to a general breaking up of his constitution. An hereditary gout completed the whole, producing according to its ordinary effect on a debilitated system, water in the chest, and such a weakness of stomach, that he could neither admit nor retain any sustenance.

Previous to his dissolution taken the slightest rest for forty hours.

January  
We have received letters which have brought us intelligence—Lord Collingwood's arrival of a large French frigate last month. We must expect important intelligence.

The emperor Napoleon arrived on the 16th instant at Munich to be present at the marriage of Prince Eugene, with the daughter of the King of Bavaria.

The treaty of Presburg was signed on the 26th of December, and ratified the following day.

George Abercrombie secretary to the Marquis Cornwallis, the India house secretary, with dispatches from Seringapatam, dated October 23, announced the death of the Marquis, in the presence of the British and French troops, in the presence of the 5th of October.

Subject of a Gazette published at Calcutta. The Marquis was brought home in the ship John Gore, from Bombay.

Holkar we were informed from India, was arrived in disguise, and a beggar, and his troops are again in a manner of great expectation. A peace has been concluded there was every prospect of the case with Dowlatabad. The fact is a new war in India. We are unwilling that have reached the erroneous; but at a moment the country ought to be without any disguise, doubt not that a remedy is to be found in this abuse.

The intended grants to Lord Nelson, which in some of the papers had Castlereagh on Tuesday an annuity of 2000 pounds to be settled on the Duke, for life, and the sum of 100,000 pounds to be a purchase of an estate, was raised to the title of Earl. We understand that the Duke of Petersburg mentioned Woronzoff, the minister.

Price of Stocks this day. Consols for money, 61 1/4 3/8. Price of the Hambrogs.

Price of the Hambrogs. The 18th instant have reached French troops conformable to the terms of the treaty of Presburg are retiring from the territories; but their march is a speedy return to forestall further projects of Napoleon, and to increase of his influence. The troops are spreading the divisions in the territory of Hesse. The whole of Ney's army is in the Venetian Alps, with a formidable force.

It is stated, under the form of a rumor from France, that sixty thousand troops are to be sent to join the Austrian army of Bosnia and Servia. This is expected that, for Austria, under the form of indemnity in the East, to be attempted, it would be a power whatever, the French cabinet. In the Divan, the good news of the only natural ally of Turkey, which it could not be never before invaded, was laid before the Turkish Empire; it was laid before the intention of Napoleon.



open. Gentlemen may say what they may put an insignificant so-  
ban of the Republic. I shall not  
I blush with indignation at the  
which have gone to ruin in the  
our proceedings, public and pri-  
people of the United States, the  
of the country, unworthy of  
there is too much reason to be-  
communicated to the privileged  
governments? I think our civ-  
well entitled to know what has  
marquis Yrujo, who has bearded  
to his face, insulted your govern-  
own peculiar jurisdiction, & out-  
ry. Do you mistake this diplomatic  
automaton? He has orders for all his  
instructions from his pocket to  
be signed "Charles Maurice."  
Let the nation know what they  
d-upon. Be true to them, and  
will prove true to themselves.  
The people are honest; now at  
toughs, not dreaming of what you  
the spirit of enquiry, that has  
will be, must be awakened. Let  
think; not to say such things are  
they have been done—but what  
and wherefore?—and all will  
ate to be continued.)

NEW YORK, March 20.

and very Important.

since we received intelligence  
England, that many of our ci-  
to entertain serious apprehen-  
mbargo. The arrival at this  
t of the fast sailing and regu-  
Oliver Ellsworth, captain  
40 days from Liverpool, has  
ese fears, and put us in pos-  
ndon papers to the evening of  
January and Lloyd's-Lists to  
re than 40 days later than any  
ices from the European con-

abled, from these papers, to  
aders of the Mercantile Ad-  
peace was concluded between  
Austria on the 26th of Decem-  
the succeeding day, was ratifi-  
emperor Napoleon. We shall  
fit in our next.

sh Imperial Parliament was  
e 21st of December, and Mr.  
orated premier died on the day  
in consequence of his death,  
trous situation of affairs on  
t, a new administration was  
comprize men of the highest  
nts, (including Mr. Fox and  
inent of his party) and this  
regarded as the sheet anchor  
ends the salvation of the coun-

ass of intelligence is before us.  
notice only the leading articles.  
e shall proceed with some de-  
larity, and continue our ex-  
the stock on hand shall be ex-

ennet is the bearer of dispatch-  
Monroe, our ambassador at  
London, to the secretary of

LONDON, January 25.  
unfeigned concern we state,  
t Hon. William Pitt breathed  
lf past four o'clock on Thurs-  
at his house at Putney. His  
particular period, will be se-  
y the nation, and we believe  
lamented by all parties. His  
ined political opponents at all  
estimony to his distinguished  
unblemished integrity; and  
willing to admit that the errors  
ministration were more to be  
he unprecedented difficulties  
e had to encounter, and which  
etermined to surmount, with-  
course to the necessary aid of  
talent, than to his want of  
anticipating the magnitude of  
ng, or readiness of compre-  
anning means to meet those  
but the task of execution,  
have been rendered more ca-  
a of energies, was too much  
individual, and he sunk un-  
aralised victim of too much  
his own strength.

of Mr. Pitt originated in ex-  
y, and unwearied attention to  
a whole nervous system was  
hat, for weeks together, he  
sleep, and this privation of  
general breaking up of his con-  
hereditary gout completed  
ducing according to its or-  
a debilitated system, water  
and such a weakness of sta-  
could neither admit nor re-

Previous to his dissolution, Mr. Pitt had  
not taken the slightest sustenance for eight  
and forty hours.

January 27.

We have received letters from Gibraltar  
which have brought us some interesting  
details.—Lord Collingwood, it appears, was  
the sight of a large French fleet on the 15th  
of last month. We may, therefore, soon  
expect important intelligence from his  
lordship.

January 29.

The emperor Napoleon had not reached  
Paris on the 16th instant. He remains at  
Monsieuto be present at the marriage of his  
son prince Eugene, with the princess Au-  
gusta of Bavaria.

The treaty of Presburg consists of 24  
articles. It was signed on the 26th of De-  
cember, and ratified the next day.

January 30.

George Abercrombie Robison, esq. se-  
cretary to the Marquis Cornwallis, arrived  
at the India house yesterday afternoon,  
with dispatches from Sir George Barlow,  
dated October 23, announcing the deeply  
regretted death of the marquis Cornwallis,  
in Gazeepoor, in the province of Benares,  
on the 5th of October. Upon this melan-  
choly subject a Gazette extraordinary was  
published at Calcutta. These dispatches  
were brought home in the Medusa frigate  
captain Sir John Gore, which arrived at  
Weymouth from Bengal in eighty four  
days.

Holkar we were informed, on the last  
arrival from India, was completely ruined  
and fled in disguise, was wandering as  
a fugitive and a beggar.—Now we are  
told his troops are again in motion! And  
as a matter of great consolation, that a  
peace has been concluded? No, but that  
there was every prospect that this would  
be the case with Dowlut Row Scindia!!

The fact is a new war has broken out in  
India. We are unwilling to state the ru-  
mours that have reached us, because they  
are erroneous; but at a crisis like the pre-  
sent the country ought to know its situat-  
ion without any disguise whatever, and we  
doubt not that a remedy will now be ap-  
plied to this abuse.

The intended grants to the family of the  
late Lord Nelson, which have been mistat-  
ed in some of the papers, are as stated by  
Lord Castlereagh on Tuesday, as follows:  
an annuity of 2000 pounds per annum,  
to be settled on the Dowager, Lady Nel-  
son, for life, and the sum of two hundred  
thousand pounds to be appropriated to the  
purchase of an estate, which is to be an-  
nexed to the title of Earl Nelson.

We understand that private letters from  
St. Petersburg mention the death of M.  
Woronozoff, the minister of the empe-  
ror.

January 31.

Price of Stocks this day at 1 o'clock.  
Consols for money, 61 1-8; for Feb-  
ruary 61 1-4 38. Price of flour 60 to 65  
dillings.

None of the Hamburg mails have yet ar-  
rived, but the Hamburg Correspondent to  
the 18th instant have reached town. The  
French troops conformably to the treaty of  
Presburg are retiring from the Austrian  
territories; but their march instead of in-  
dicating a speedy return to France, seems  
to foretell farther projects for the aggr-  
andisement of Napoleon, or at any rate for  
an increase of his influence. The French  
troops are spreading themselves in consi-  
derable divisions in the Upper Palatinate,  
and the territory of Hesse Darmstadt:—  
and the whole of Ney's division is pro-  
ceeding in the Venetian provinces, where  
Massena, with a formidable army is alrea-  
dy.

It is stated, under the usual convenient  
form of a rumor from the banks of the  
Danube, that sixty thousand French, un-  
der the command of general Marmont,  
were to join the Austrians, and take pos-  
session of Bosnia and Servia for the em-  
peror Francis. This is extremely probable.  
It was promised that, for the cession made  
by Austria, under the dictation of the  
French emperor, the former should receive  
"an indemnity in the East." Should this  
scheme be attempted, it will shew in strong  
colors what dependence ought to be placed,  
by any power whatever, on the cajolery of  
the French cabinet. In every memorial,  
or other official communication, made by  
it to the Divan, the good faith of France,  
"the only natural ally of the Porte," has  
been trumpeted forth with a degree of ef-  
frontery, which it could not have exceeded,  
had it never before invaded its territories.

Bosnia and Servia, it is probable, will  
be seized on with as little compunction as  
Egypt was before, and a foundation will  
be laid for the complete subversion of  
the Turkish Empire; for the emperor of  
Russia will conceive himself, as is in fact  
the intention of Napoleon, attacked by the

measure, and the Turkish provinces will  
become the prey of the strongest. It is  
true, that in the commencement of the con-  
test the Turks and Russians may act as al-  
lies against France and Austria, but A-  
lexander, whose army was brought to the  
brink of annihilation by the weakness of the  
Austrian government, must secure some  
sway in the actual direction of the Turkish  
resources, before he can act with vigour,  
and it is not difficult to see what this must  
ultimately lead to.

The period for the commencement of  
these important movements is probably not  
very distant. Caerni, who has been so  
long in rebellion against the Porte, is at the  
head of 100,000 insurgent Servians. A  
strong French corps, Ney's most likely,  
is on the way to occupy Venetian Dalma-  
tia, from whence they can effect a junction  
with that powerful rebel in a few days.—  
Let what will be the issue, Napoleon will  
calculate on being a gainer by embroiling  
Austria, Russia, and Turkey.

Count Haugwitz, was to proceed to Pa-  
ris about the middle of the month, there  
to complete the negotiations which he had  
begun at Vienna.

Most of the principal inhabitants of Na-  
ples are quitting that city and territory,  
and retiring to Sicily. The royal family  
have not yet repaired to that island, the on-  
ly possession, we fear which will shortly  
remain to them.

A general and sweeping change of the  
Austrian ministry, as complete to the full  
as that which is about to take place in this  
country, was effected the day before the  
treaty of peace was signed; it probably  
might have been the sine qua non of that  
famous convention.

All the allied forces were to have with-  
drawn from Hanover before the end of this  
month. A number of transports were col-  
lected for the conveyance of the British  
troops, and the Swedes were falling back  
upon Pomerania.

The death of count Woronzow, the  
Russian minister, is confirmed, by intelli-  
gence from St. Petersburg of the 28th ult.  
general Andreossi is to be the French am-  
bassador to the court of Vienna, into  
which city the emperor was to make a ha-  
miliating entry about the middle of Janua-  
ry.

The archduke Charles was expected to  
enter that capital, at the head of part his  
army, the day after it should be evacuated  
by the French, which would be either on  
the 10th or 11th instant.

The new kings of Bavaria and Wirtem-  
berg though not at open war, have thro'  
their subjects, already come to blows.—  
Some little squabbles have taken place a-  
bout demarcations, in which the troops of  
his majesty of Wirtemberg were obliged  
to give way. The Bavarian army was to  
be increased to eighty thousand men, a  
force, if properly disciplined, sufficient to  
prove a most effectual barrier to any sud-  
den movement hereafter on the part of  
Austria.

### Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, MARCH 24.

The ship William & John, Woodhouse,  
and Hero, Cole, of and for this port were  
left at Liverpool the 24th January.

After the greatest lapse of time that we  
have experienced for 15 years, we have at  
last obtained a glance at the situation of  
affairs in the British empire by an arrival  
at New York; for the most material de-  
tails of which the reader is referred to the  
mail head. A peace has succeeded the  
short but unexampled campaign on the  
continent, at least between France and  
Austria, though it appears from the king's  
speech to parliament on the 21st of Janua-  
ry, several days after the treaty had been  
received in England, that Russia, was not  
included; so far from it indeed, according  
to less authentic accounts, her emperor re-  
leased from his dangerous situation by the  
armistice the day after the battle of Au-  
sterlitz, was making greater military pre-  
parations than had ever been witnessed be-  
fore. The moderation of Bonaparte to-  
wards Austria carries conviction to our  
minds that whilst he is fortifying himself  
against Russia, his sleeping and waking  
thoughts are still undeviatingly bent on the  
downfall of England. If the turn of events  
on the continent could have satisfied his  
ambition and diverted him from an object  
which might seem to be putting too much  
to risk, the unfortunate death of Pitt,  
would now excite him to new exertions for  
the consummation of his darling wish.  
Accordingly we now see him making use  
of Austria as an engine, in the same way  
that he did of Bavaria; and as he aggr-  
andized the latter out of the former, so he

will the former out of the territories of  
Turkey, which he has invaded in con-  
junction with Austria; and after putting  
Turkey in the same tributary condition  
which he has Austria, he will make use of  
her and the Persians against the British  
empire of the east, promising them a rich  
remuneration for all they have lost in the  
west. In the mean time complete lawgiver  
as he is to Europe from the Kattegat to the  
Dardanelles, his plan will be, so to work his  
men on chess-board where he has no com-  
petitor, that while she blocks in the Russian  
within their own lakes and forests in the  
north, he will endeavor to stop the sup-  
ply of naval stores to Britain, and the in-  
troduction of British wares into every part  
of Europe, Asia or Africa, depending up-  
on the Atlantic, the Levant, or the Baltic;  
and while he thus cuts at the roots he will  
strive to upset the trunk of the British em-  
pire by shaking it with alarms of invasion  
and the movements of his flotilla. These  
views to common minds may appear gigan-  
tic; but they are not too great for the am-  
bition, the talents and the power of Bona-  
parte, if his life and genius are preserved  
to him for only ten years to come; but be-  
fore these things be, we hope in charity  
to mankind, that he will have opened to his  
fruition the glories of a better world.  
[Baltimore Federal Gazette.]

For the following interesting extract we are  
indebted to the politeness of a respectable gen-  
tleman in this city: [Phil. paper]

Extract of a letter from the town of Washington  
(Mississippi territory), dated 18th Feb. 1819.

"Lieut. Burke, paymaster to our regula-  
troops in this country, recently returned from  
Natchitochs, and arrived here last evening from  
Fort Adams. He informs us, that the Spanish  
commandant at Natchitochs came on to Natchi-  
toch with the Marquis de Cala Calvo, when Capt.  
Porter, ordered them both out of the territory  
ceded to the United States, which the command-  
ant refused to comply with. Whereupon captain  
Porter proceeded with a strong party against the  
Spanish posts, drove the Spaniards from them,  
and pulled them over the Sabine river.

That after this news arrived, a second person  
brought intelligence, that a party of 500 Spanish  
horses, had arrived to reinforce the Post; that a  
severe engagement had taken place between them  
and captain Porter, and that the Spaniards had  
been routed.

"This news is true, as Captain Porter was  
determined to force the Spaniards over the Sabine  
river.

New York, March 20.

Last evening Capt. MAIN, of the ship AR-  
turus, came up from the Hook in a pilot boat,  
where he left his ship wind bound. He has had  
a very short passage of 26 days from Bordeaux,  
and has favoured the editors of the New York  
Gazette with Paris papers to the 16th February.  
They contain London news several days later  
than before received, which enables the editors  
to give a list of the new administration of Eng-  
land, and many other articles of importance. The  
return of Bonaparte to Paris has occasioned the  
liveliest joy in France. The papers are filled  
with addresses, &c. on this occasion, and nothing  
seems to be spoken of but his conquests, his brave-  
ry, &c. In succeeding papers we shall give all  
that is worthy of notice.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

List of the Ministry such as it was definitively  
settled yesterday between the King and Lord  
Grenville.

Mr. E. B. Lord Chancellor; Lord Gren-  
ville, First Lord of the Treasury; Lord Henry  
Petty, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Mr. Fox,  
Secretary of State for Foreign Department; Earl  
Spencer, Secretary of State for Home Depart-  
ment; Mr. Windham Secretary at War; Mr.  
Grey, First Lord of the Admiralty; Earl of Mo-  
ira, Grand Master of the Ordnance; Earl Fitz-  
William, President of the Council; Lord Ellen-  
borough, to have a vote without functions.

The further arrangements are not yet defini-  
tively agreed upon; however we think we may  
safely publish the following as about to take place.

The Duke of York, Commander in Chief with  
a Council; Mr. Sheridan, Treasury of the Na-  
vy; General Fitz Patrick, under Secretary at  
War; Lord Minto President of the Board of  
Control; Lord Temple and Mr. H. Addington,  
Pay Masters General; Lord St. John and Lord  
Spencer, Post Masters General; Earl of Darby,  
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; The  
Duke of Bedford, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Mr. Adams, Chancellor to the Prince of Wales;  
Mr. Pigot, Attorney General; Mr. Romilly,  
Solicitor General; Mr. Vanstait and Mr. —  
Secretaries of the Treasury; Lord Hamilton and  
Mr. Elliot, Lords of the Treasury; Mr. Bond,  
Judge Advocate; Doctor Lawrence, Solicitor to  
the King; Sir Frances Vincent, under Secretary  
of State to Mr. Fox; Mr. Creevey, under Secre-  
tary of State to Mr. Windham.

No change has taken place in the king's  
household.

There will be a Privy Council to-day, at  
which the members of the new cabinet will take  
the oath. We sincerely congratulate our country  
on the imposing and respectable attitude which  
the Administration is about to give to it.

Lord Harrowby and Mr. Hammond are arriv-  
ed at Berlin.

New Arrangements concerning the Administration.  
Mr. M. Creevey, one of the Lords of the Ad-  
miralty; Mr. Elliot, Principal Secretary of the  
land; Lord Minto, Governor General of Bengal;  
Lord Spencer, Inspector General of Woods and  
Forests; Lord Caryfort and Lord Fortescue,  
Directors of the Mint.

All the new appointments will appear in Sun-  
day's Gazette.

Price of Stocks, 3 per cent. Cons, 61 3-4—  
3 per cent. Red. 61 1-2.

### PUBLIC SALE.

On WEDNESDAY the second day of April,  
will be sold, on the premises,

Two Lots, or half acres of Ground,  
No. 7 and 139, in the neighborhood of Mr. An-  
drew Jamieson's dwelling house: Terms will be  
made known at the place of sale.

Philip G. Marshall.

March 24

### Negroes Wanted.

Cash will be given for a few  
likely young Negroes. Apply at  
John Hodgskin's tavern.

March 24.

### TO LET.

A LARGE, commodious STORE ROOM  
and CELLAR, situate on the fourth side of  
King street, opposite the printing office of Samu-  
el Snowden. The stand, for bullcalfs, is equal to  
any in this town, and will be rented very low  
on application to the Printer hereof.

March 24

### REMOVAL.

The Subscriber begs leave to in-  
form his friends and the public in general, that  
he has removed from the Store, he lately occupied  
in Union Street, two doors further South, on the  
same side of the street, to that large and commo-  
dious Store, the property of captain William  
Harper, at the sign of the Orange Tree, where  
he has the following articles for sale, on the very  
lowest terms for CASH.

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Jamaica Spirits,<br>French Brandy,<br>Holland Gin,<br>West India Rum,<br>New England ditto,<br>Cherry Brandy,<br>Peach Brandy,<br>Whisky,<br>Wines of different kinds,<br>Loaf and Lump sugar,<br>Brown ditto,<br>Coffee,<br>Hyson Shulongs,<br>Young Hyson,<br>Souchong, and<br>Bohea | First quality fresh Salad<br>Oil,<br>Writing, letter and wrap-<br>ping Paper,<br>First quality Cavendish Te-<br>bacco,<br>Sphairing Cotton,<br>Flax,<br>Men's and Women's Shirts,<br>First quality table Coddish<br>Soups and Tongues,<br>Spice Salmon in kegs,<br>Also, a general assort-<br>ment of Finest and<br>Nuts as follows:<br>Lisbon Lemons in boxes,<br>Muskatell and Bloom Rais-<br>ins in boxes of supe-<br>rior quality,<br>Prunes, Oranges, Figs and<br>Tamarindes,<br>Almonds and Cocoa Nuts,<br>English Walnuts, Shellbark<br>Best Spanish Segars,<br>Excellent Cider Vinegar. |
|--|---|

With a number of other articles together with  
500 bushels of salt suitable for the fisheries,  
500 ditto new Rhode Island potatoes,  
30 barrels excellent cyder,  
20 ditto new rye whiskey.

And a parcel of  
Nice Smithfield-hams, middlings, and  
shoulders.

A. WILLIS.

March 24.

### JAMES SANDERSON

HAS RECEIVED,

A few casks of excellent  
CLOVER-SEED,

Which is warranted fresh.

3000 lbs. best green Martinique  
Coffee

20 barrels New England Rum  
A few bales upland Georgia Cotton  
3 cases Irish Linens  
1 bale brown ditto.

Also on Hand,

British Sail Canvas; German Oznaburgs;—  
and as usual, a general assortment of the best  
Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

March 24.

### Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, living in  
the city of Baltimore, on Friday night last,  
two apprentice boys to the hatting business, viz.  
CHARLES WHITE, between 20 and 21 years  
of age; very small, and has remarkable short curl-  
ed hair which is very white—had on a short blue  
coat and olive colored velvet pantaloons—

ISAAC WEBB, about 16 years old, uncom-  
monly large for his age; had on a short corduroy  
jacket and pantaloons, his hair dark and straight.  
Whoever takes up said Boys and lodges them in  
any jail, and gives information so that I get them  
again, shall receive the above reward and reason-  
able expences, or TEN DOLLARS for either.  
All masters of vessels and others are cautioned  
against harboring them or carrying them off.

William Branfon, Hatter,  
Baltimore.

March 24.



